

Challenges in extending learning from demonstration to variable impedance skills

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Artificial Intelligence for Society

Research Groups:

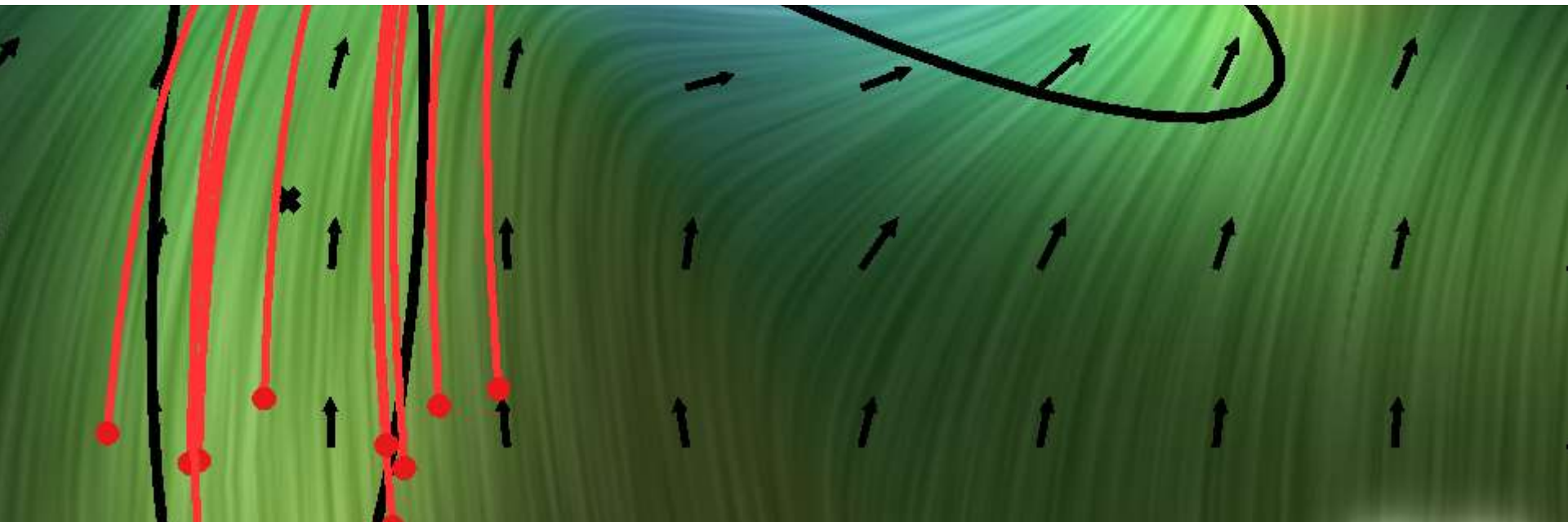
- Speech & Audio Processing
- Natural Language Understanding
- Perception & Activity Understanding
- Machine Learning
- Social Computing
- Biometrics Security and Privacy
- Biosignal Processing
- Computational Bioimaging
- Energy Informatics
- Uncertainty Quantification and Optimal Design
- **Robot Learning & Interaction**



Research
Education
Technology transfer



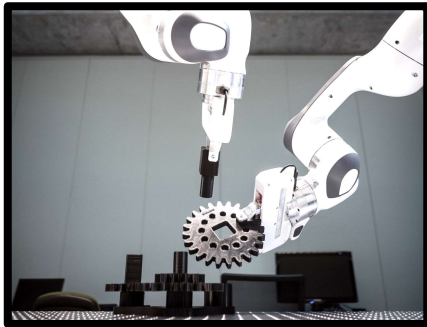
Finding *Priors* that are expressive enough
to be used in a wide range of tasks



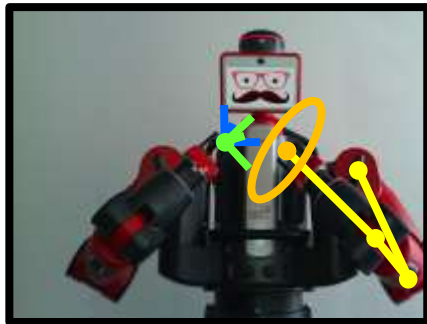
Outline



Prior 1: Natural movements are driven by minimal intervention control principles



Prior 2: Actions often relate to objects, tools or body landmarks



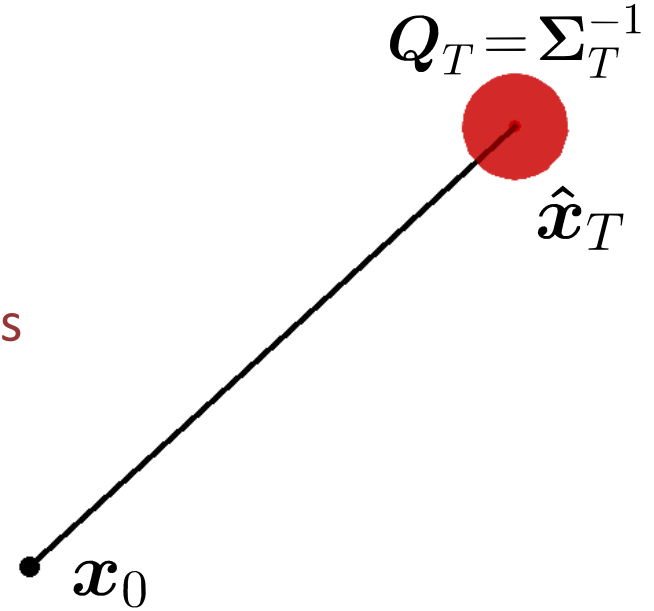
Prior 3: Diverse data in robotics lie on structured manifolds

Learning minimal intervention controllers

$$\begin{aligned} \min_u \quad & \sum_{t=1}^T \left\| \hat{\mathbf{x}}_t - \mathbf{x}_t \right\|_{Q_t}^2 + \left\| \mathbf{u}_t \right\|_{R_t}^2 \\ \text{s.t.} \quad & \dot{\mathbf{x}}_t = \mathbf{A}\mathbf{x}_t + \mathbf{B}\mathbf{u}_t \end{aligned}$$

Track path! Use low control commands!

System dynamics



Model predictive control (MPC):

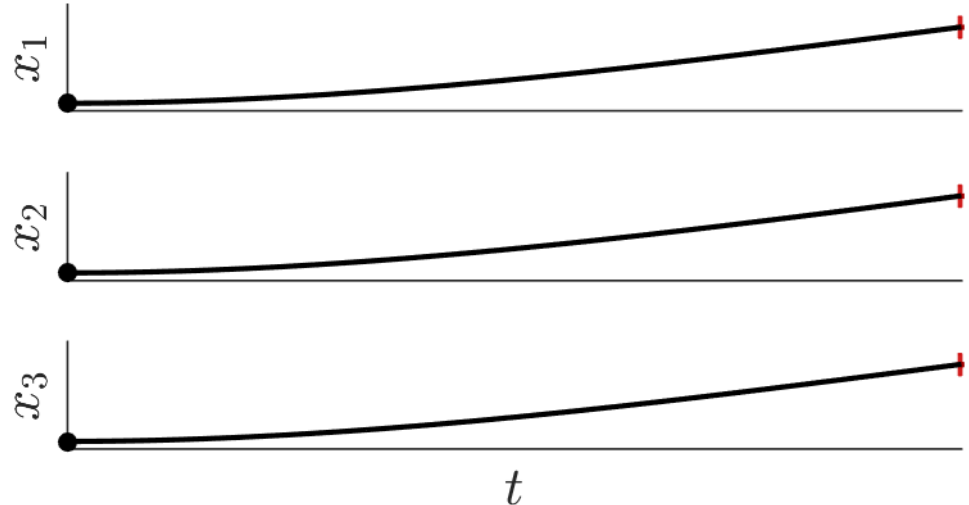
\mathbf{x}_t state variable (position+velocity)

$\hat{\mathbf{x}}_t$ desired state

\mathbf{u}_t control command (acceleration)

Q_t precision matrix

R_t control weight matrix



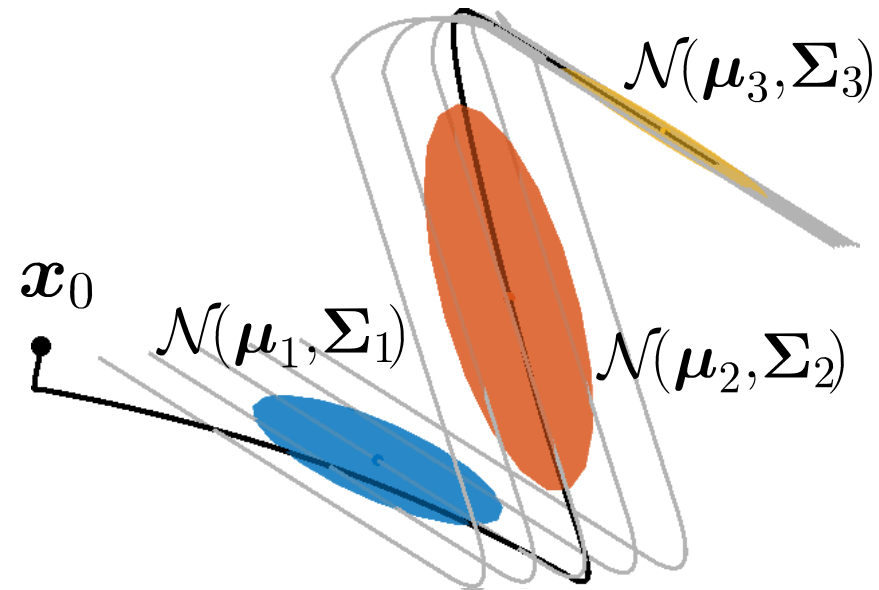
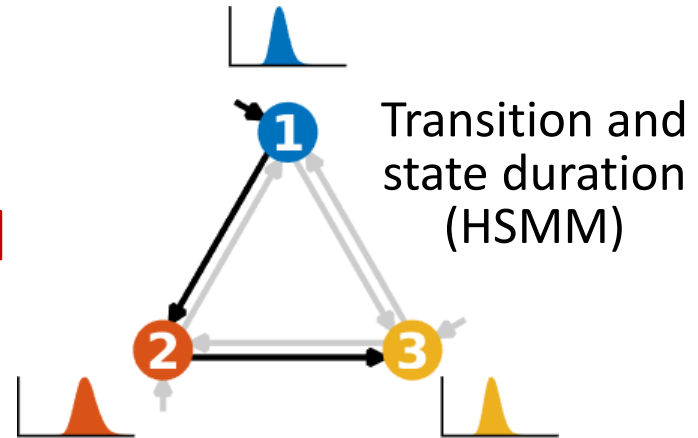
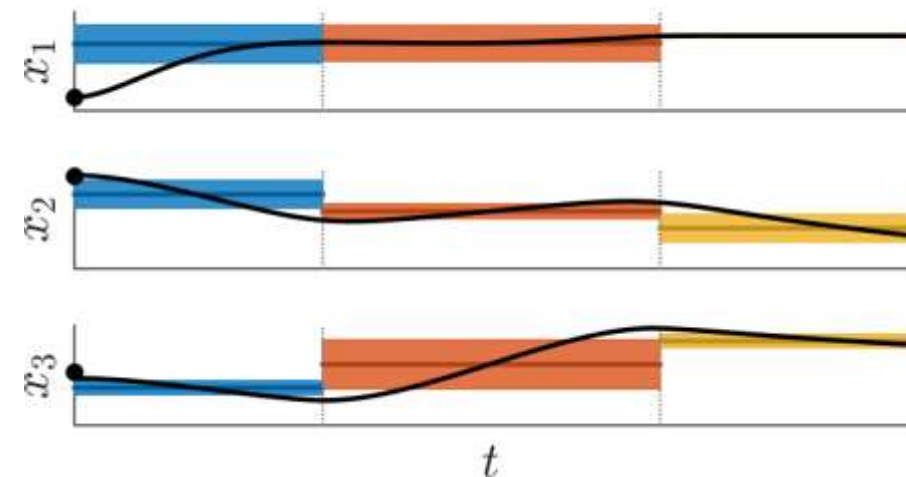
Learning minimal intervention controllers

➔ Analytical solution to generate movements by following minimal intervention control principle

Stepwise reference path given by:

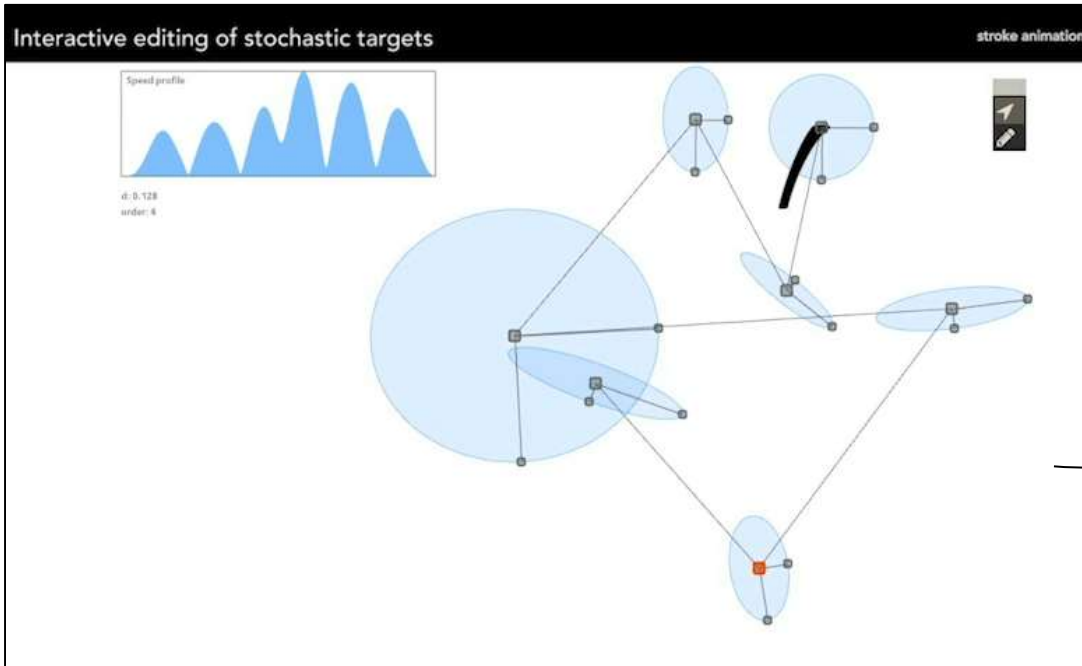
$$\hat{x}_t = \mu_{s_t} \quad Q_t = \Sigma_{s_t}^{-1}$$

s_t **11111111122222222222222333333333**



μ_i center of the Gaussian
 Σ_i covariance matrix

Application: Editing movements with variations



User interface to edit and generate natural and dynamic motions by considering variation and coordination

Compliant controller to retrieve safe and human-like motions



"BAXTER"

Daniel Berio Frederic Fol Leymarie

Application: Assistive dressing



SNSF, CHIST-ERA (2015-2018)
<https://i-dress-project.eu>



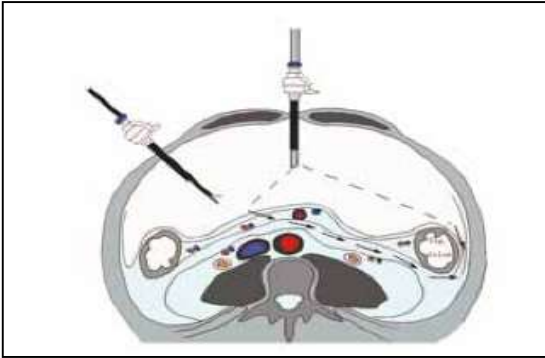
Emmanuel Pignat



Application: Minimally invasive surgery



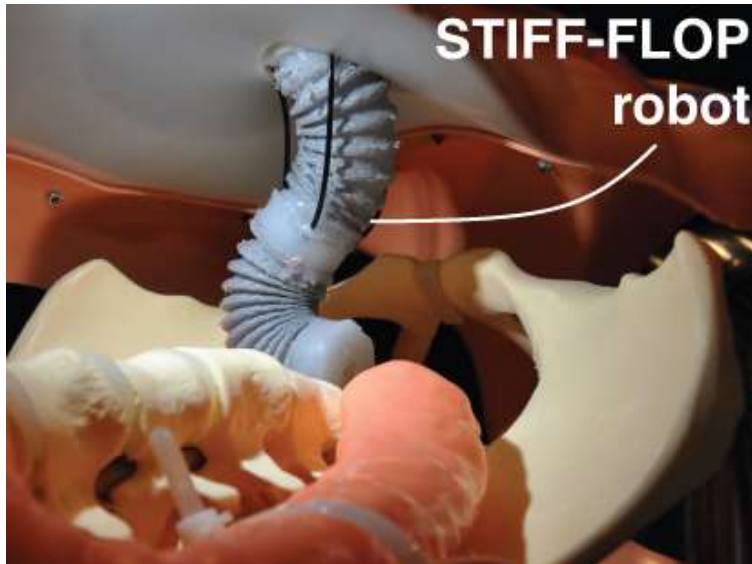
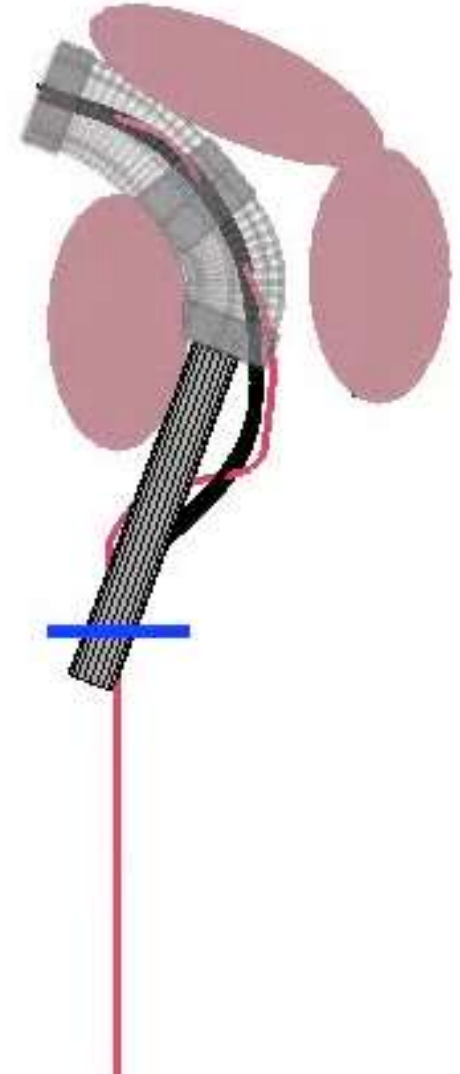
FP7 (2012-2015)



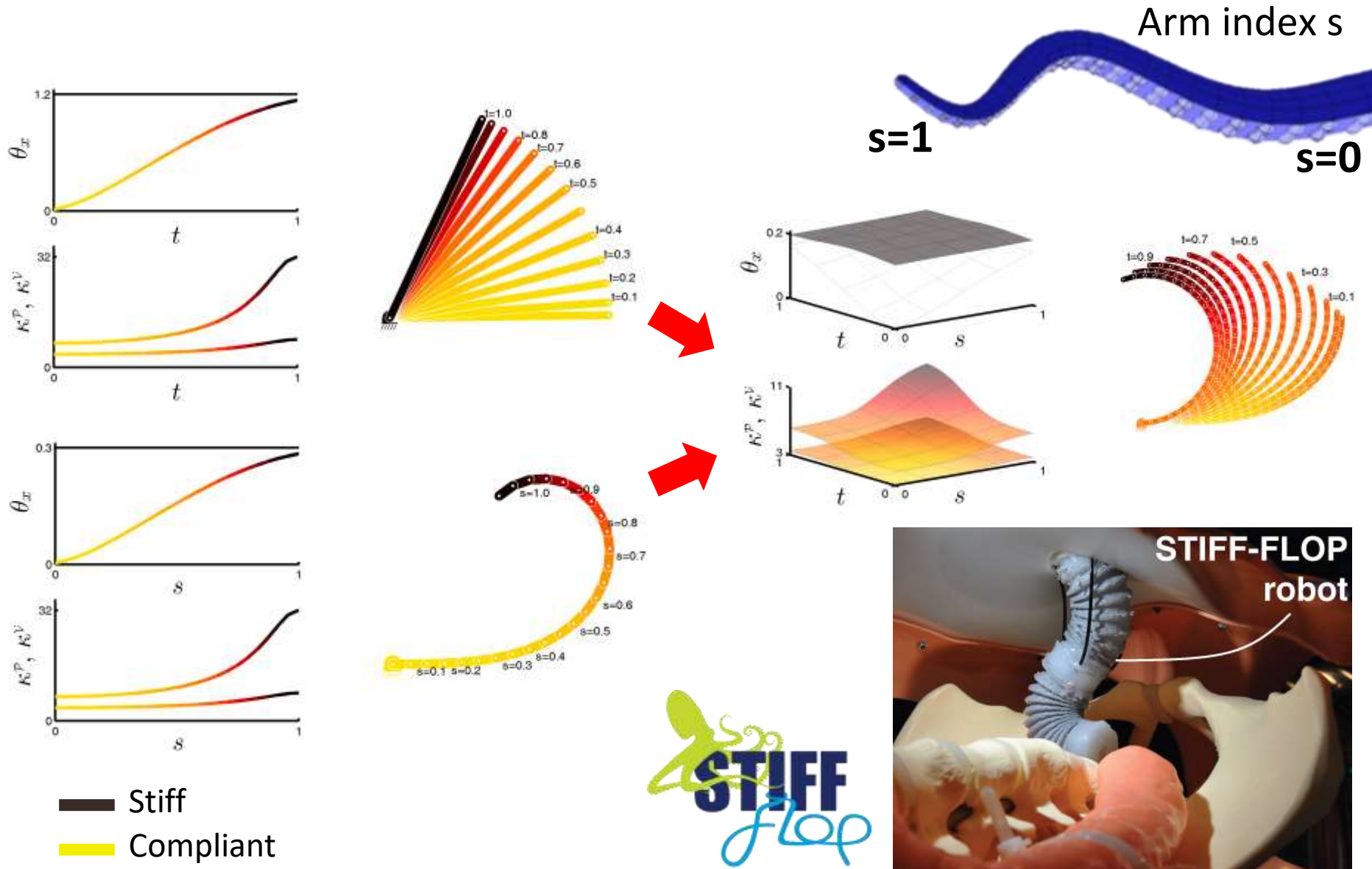
Insertion



Retraction



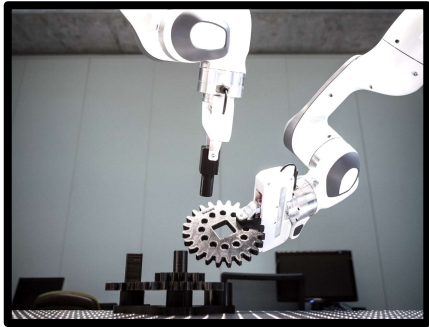
Application: Minimally invasive surgery



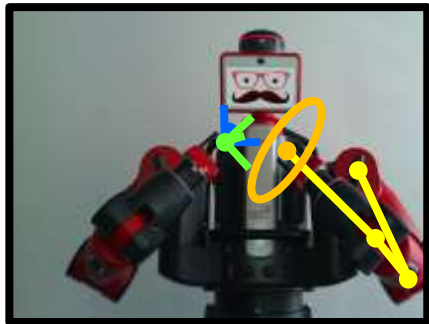
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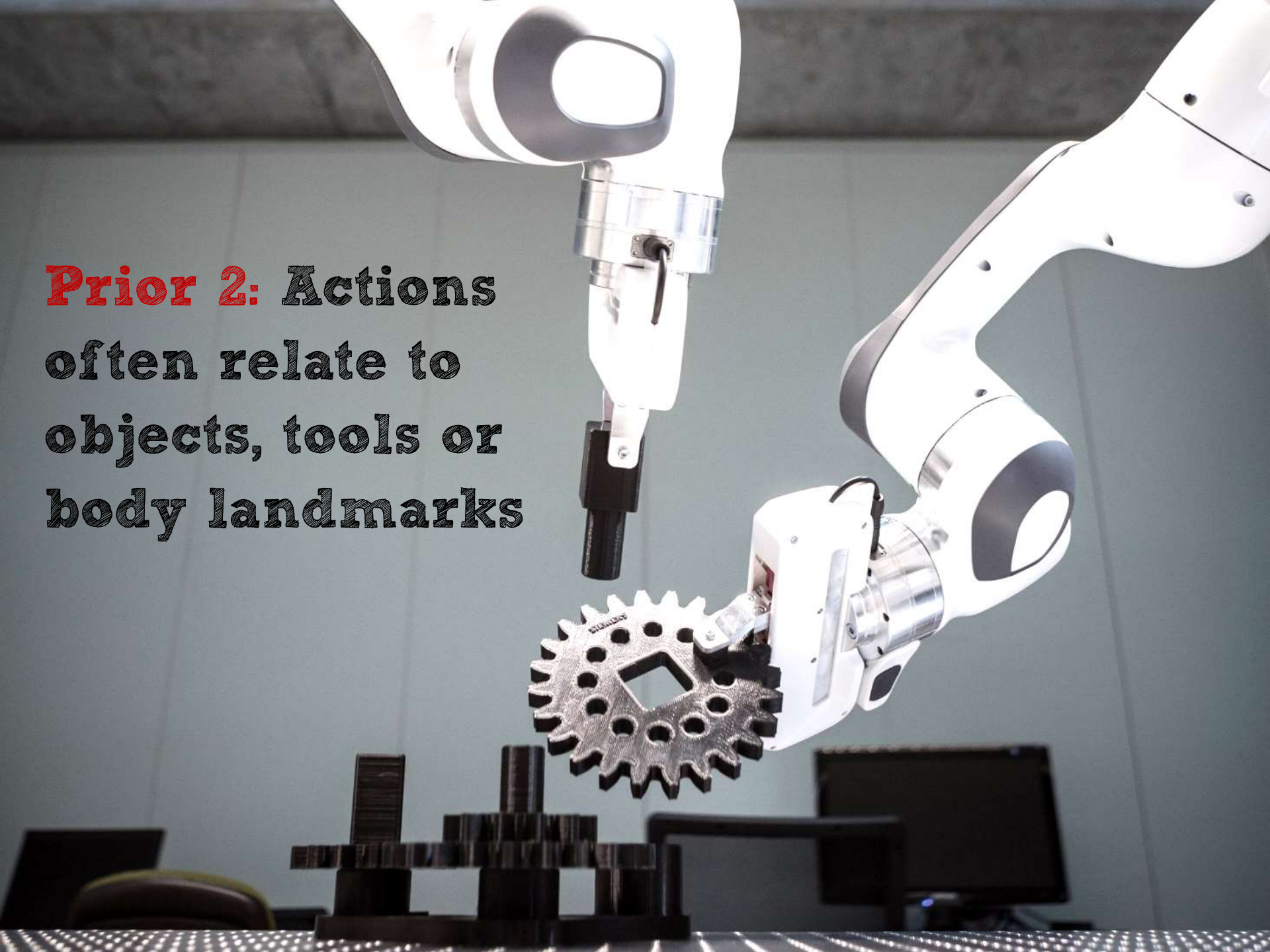


Prior 2: Actions often relate to objects, tools or body landmarks



Prior 3: Diverse data in robotics lie on structured manifolds

Prior 2: Actions
often relate to
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body landmarks

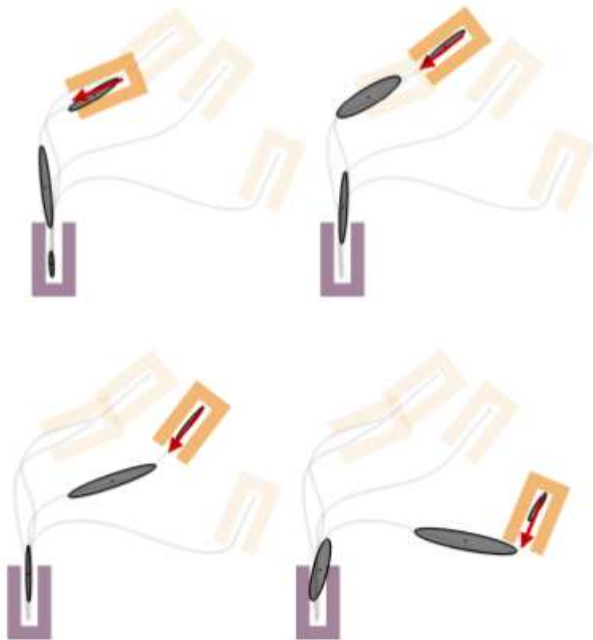


Conditioning-based approach

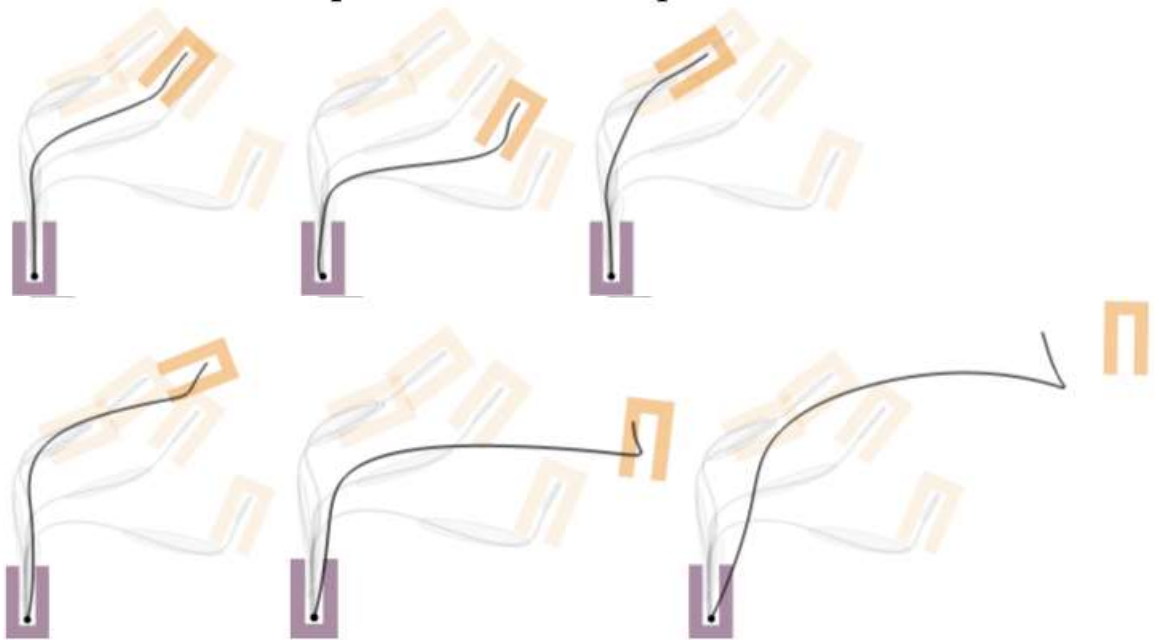
Regression with a context variable c :

- Learning of $\mathcal{P}(c, x)$
- Retrieval with $\mathcal{P}(x|c)$

Demonstrations



Reproduction attempts



→ Generic approach, but
limited generalization capability

Control in multiple coordinate systems

$$\min_u \sum_{t=1}^T \sum_{j=1}^P \left\| \hat{\mathbf{x}}_t^{(j)} - \mathbf{x}_t \right\|_{Q_t^{(j)}}^2 + \left\| \mathbf{u}_t \right\|_{R_t}^2$$

Track path in coordinate system j

Use low control commands!

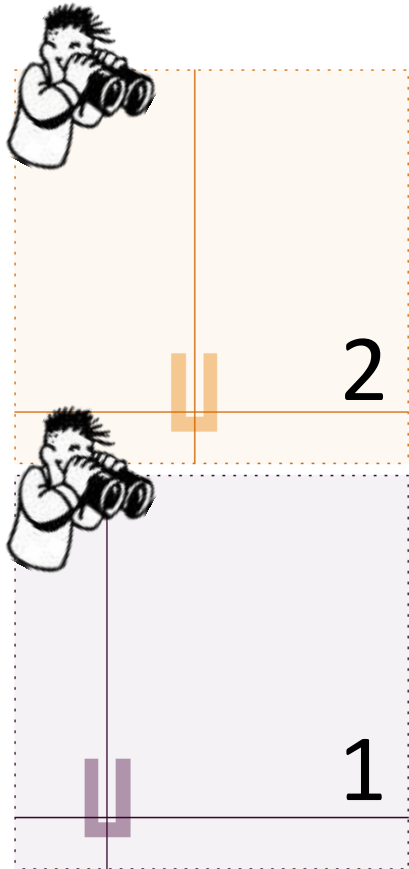
s.t. $\dot{\mathbf{x}}_t = \mathbf{A}\mathbf{x}_t + \mathbf{B}\mathbf{u}_t$



Control in multiple coordinate systems

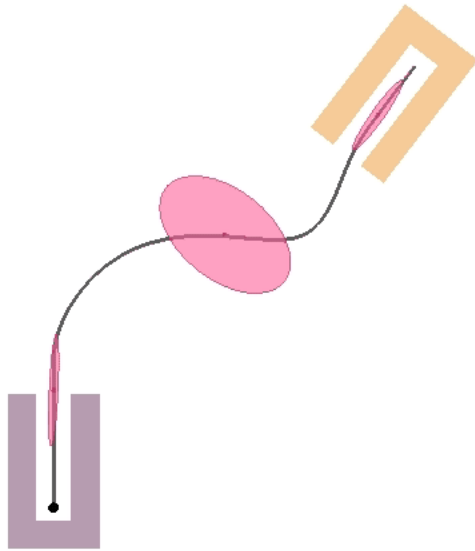
$$\min_u \sum_{t=1}^T \sum_{j=1}^P \left\| \boldsymbol{\mu}_t^{(j)} - \boldsymbol{x}_t \right\|_{\boldsymbol{Q}_t^{(j)}}^2 + \left\| \boldsymbol{u}_t \right\|_{\boldsymbol{R}_t}^2$$

In many robotics problems, the parameters describing the task or situation can be interpreted as coordinate systems

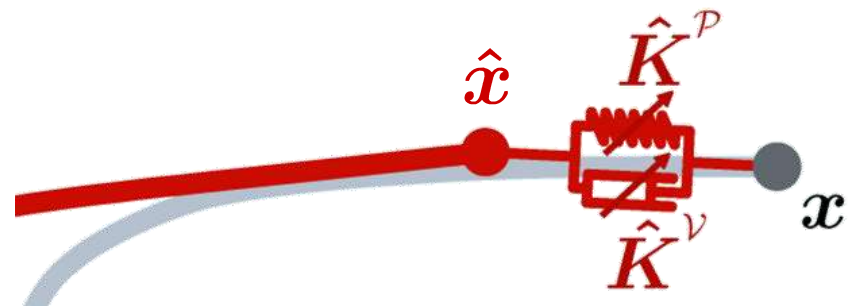


Control in multiple coordinate systems

$$\min_u \sum_{t=1}^T \sum_{j=1}^P \left\| \boldsymbol{\mu}_t^{(j)} - \boldsymbol{x}_t \right\|_{\boldsymbol{Q}_t^{(j)}}^2 + \left\| \boldsymbol{u}_t \right\|_{\boldsymbol{R}_t}^2$$



➔ **Learning of a controller**
(instead of learning a trajectory)
that adapts to new situations
while **regulating the gains**
according to the precision and
coordination required by the task



Control in multiple coordinate systems

$$\min_{\mathbf{u}} \sum_{t=1}^T \sum_{j=1}^P \left\| \boldsymbol{\mu}_t^{(j)} - \mathbf{x}_t \right\|_{\mathbf{Q}_t^{(j)}}^2 + \left\| \mathbf{u}_t \right\|_{\mathbf{R}_t}^2$$



➔ Retrieval of control commands
in the form of trajectory distributions,
facilitating exploration and adaptation
(in either control or state space)

Application: Shared control



spaceapplications
SERVICES

GRAAL^{tech}

JACOBS
UNIVERSITY

comex

ISME
Integrated Systems for Marine Environment

EJR-QUARTZ

idiap
RESEARCH INSTITUTE



DexROV will introduce new levels of safety, effectiveness, reduce operational costs for ROV operations.

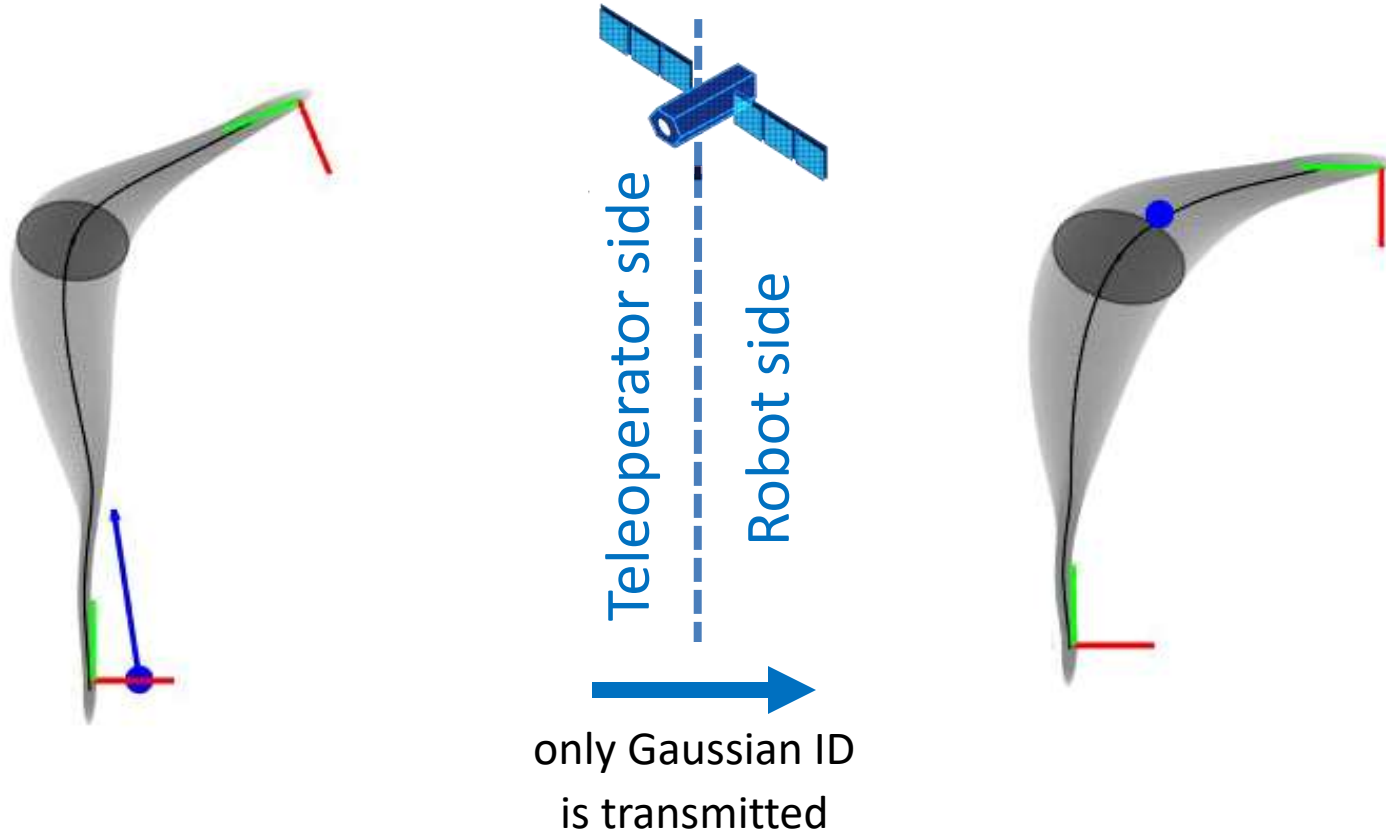


Dr Andras Kupcsik

<http://dexrov.eu>
EC, H2020 (2015-2018)



Application: Shared control



Application: Coordination and co-manipulation



[Silvério et al., IROS'2015]



[Rozo et al., IROS'2015]



[Rozo et al., IEEE T-RO 32(3), 2016]



ISTITUTO
ITALIANO DI
TECNOLOGIA



Dr Leonel Rozo



Dr João Silvério

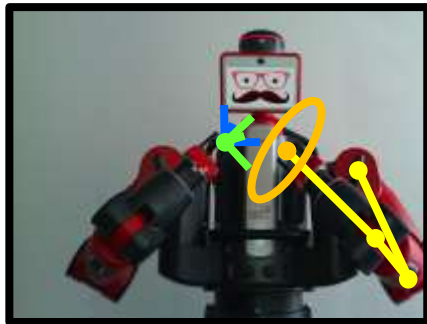
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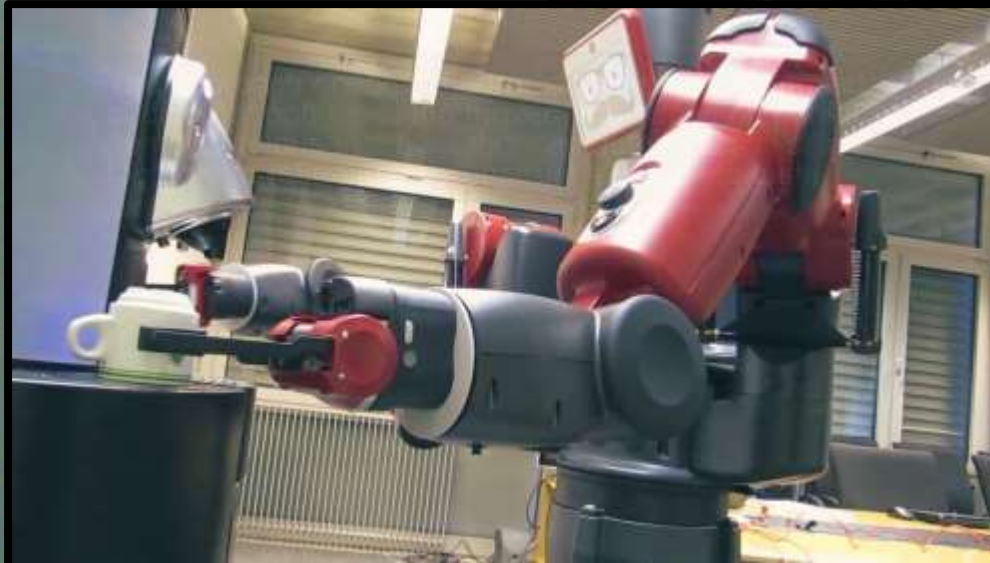
Prior 3: Diverse data in robotics lie on structured manifolds

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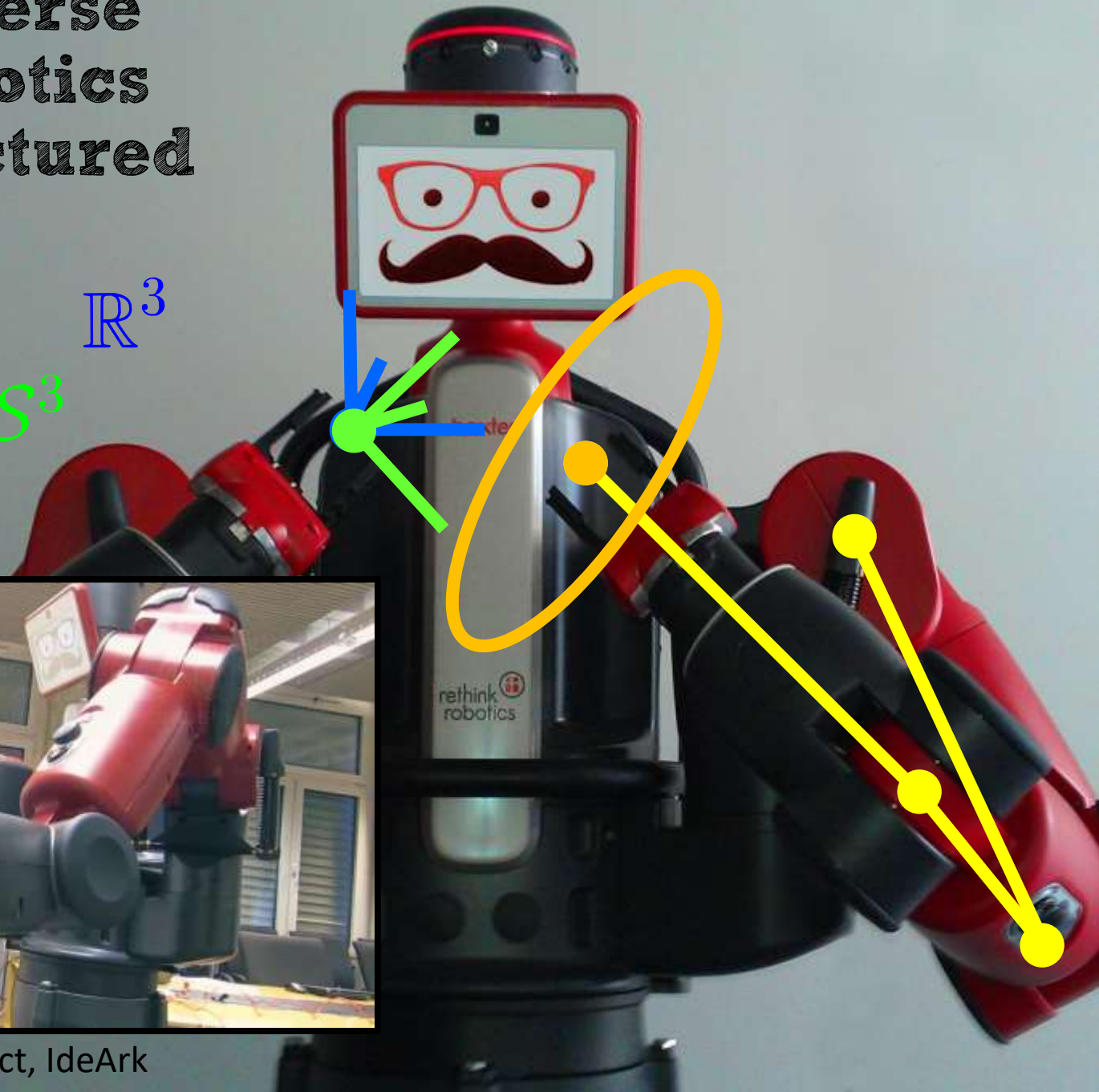
$$\mathcal{S}^1 \times \mathcal{S}^1 \times \dots \quad \mathbb{R}^3$$

$$SE(3), \mathbb{R}^3 \times \mathcal{S}^3$$

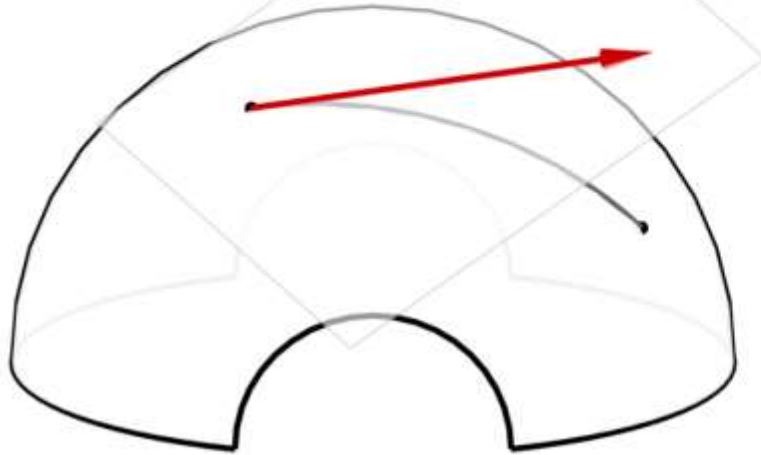
$$\mathcal{S}_{++}^6$$



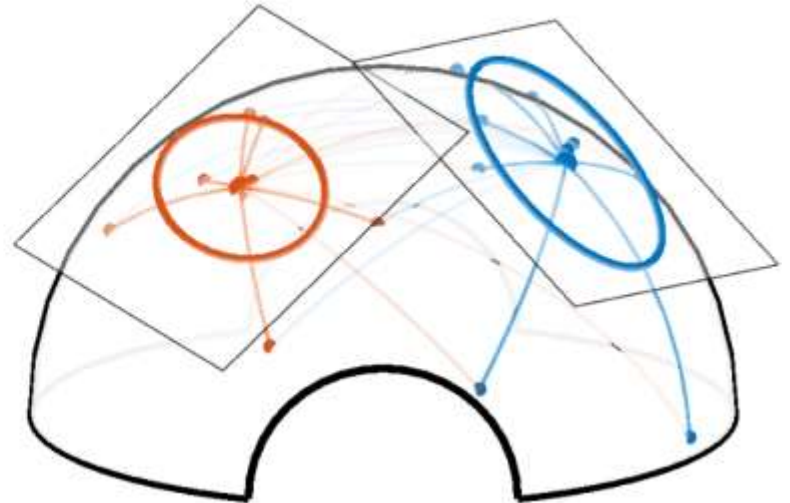
“Baxter: What Else?” project, IdeArk



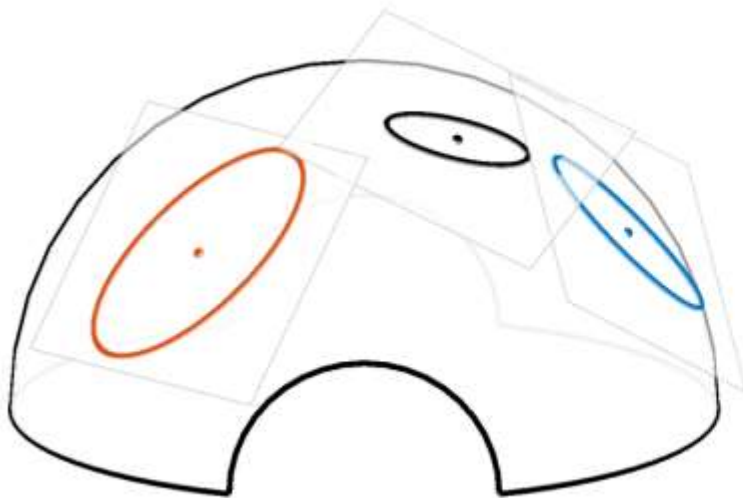
Riemannian manifolds



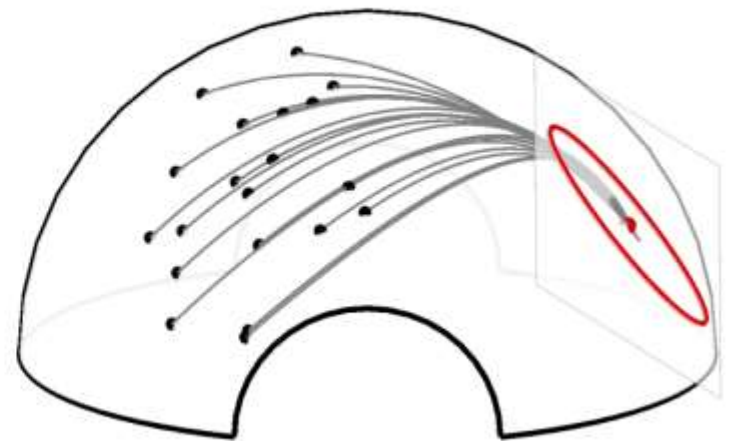
Interpolation and extrapolation



Clustering and distribution



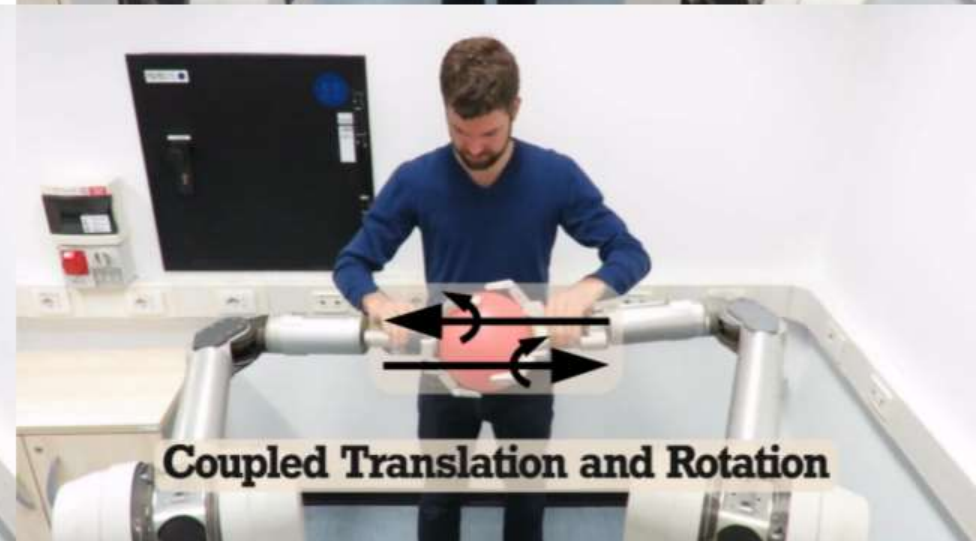
Fusion of sensing/control information



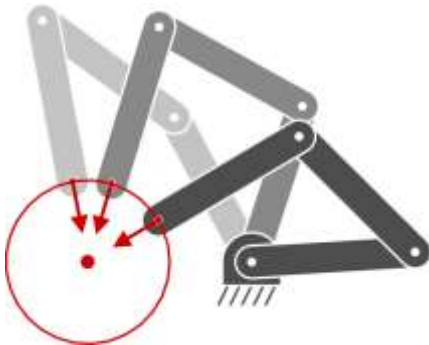
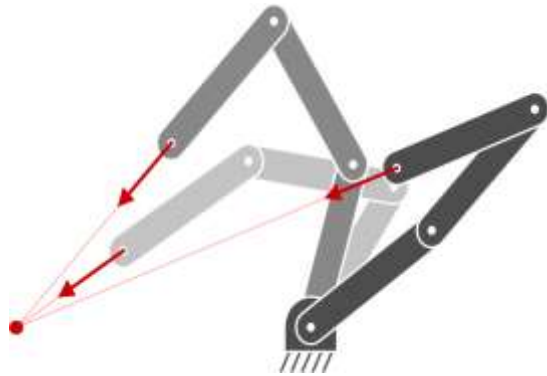
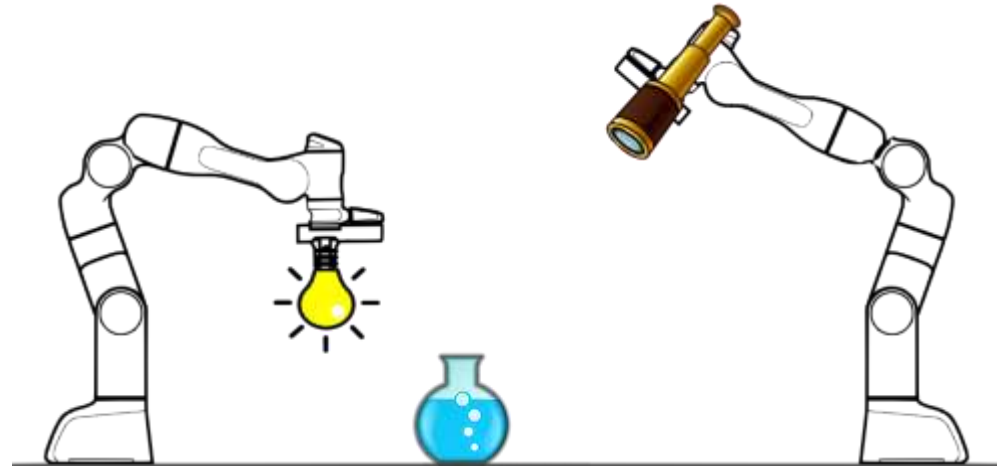
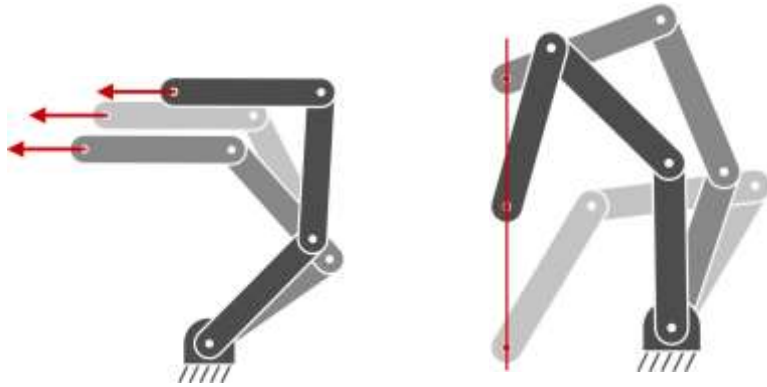
Linear quadratic tracking

Impedance control on Riemannian manifolds

We demonstrate three different tasks, each requiring a different synergy between the end-effectors.



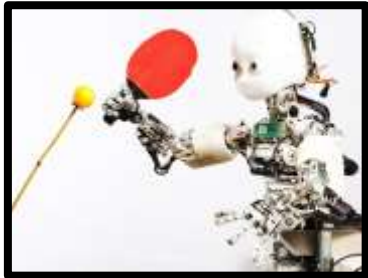
Application within Platform-MMD project



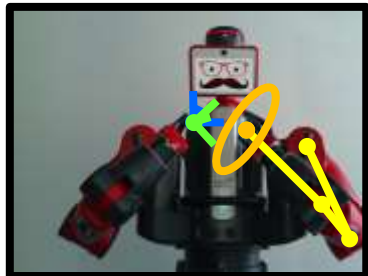
Conclusion



Combining **statistical learning** techniques and **model predictive control** provides a generative approach to the **transfer of skills involving variable impedance**



Statistical learning in **multiple coordinate systems** can be exploited to learn robot skills and behaviors from few demonstrations, with **adaptation to new situations**



Robotics is rich in **structures** and **geometries** that can be exploited to acquire skills and behaviors from a **small set of interactions** (with user or environment)

Source codes (Matlab/Octave, C++ and Python):

<http://www.idiap.ch/software/pbdlib/>

Contact:

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Teguh
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Thibaut
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Girgin



Dr Antonio
Paolillo



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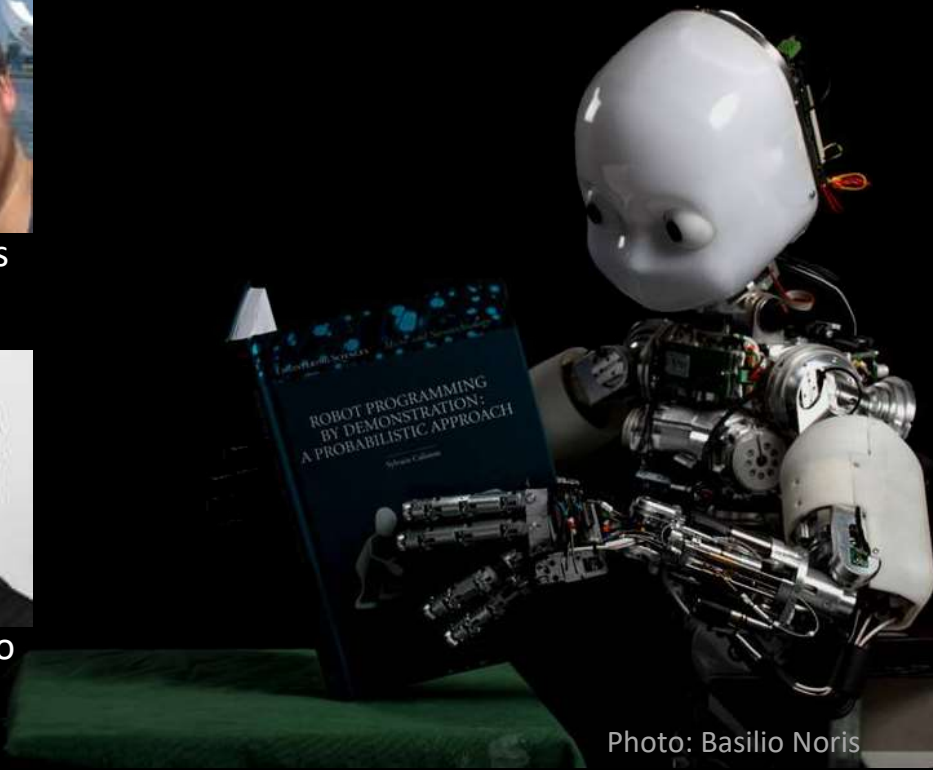


Photo: Basilio Noris